ESTABLISHED 1840.

MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1878.

VOL XXXVII-NUMBER 39

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 3-16d. Memphis cotton, 10 3-8c. New Orleans cotton, 10 5-8c. New York cotton, 11c. New York gold, 103.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. Sig. OFFICE, WASHINGTON, February 12. I a.m. For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, partly cloudy weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and rain, warmer southerly winds, and jalling barometer.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY. WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARRY, MONDAY, February 11, 1878, 10:08 p.m. Place of Bar. Ther. Dir. | Force. W. M. M'ELEOY, Sergeant.

THE WAR NEWS.

The war news that appears in our tele graphic columns this morning is of a very threatening character. The British government, having obtained from parliament a grant of thirty million of dollars, the grant carrying with it the weight of parliamentary approval of the policy of the ministry, proceeded to direct the English fleet lying in Besika bay, which is at the mouth of the Dardanelles, to go up the strait to Constantinople. The ministry were careful to explain that they had no warlike object in view in doing this; their sole motive was to protect their own subjects exposed to the incidents of war. In accordance with existing treaties it was necessary to obtain a firman, or permit, from the Turkish government before the straits could be entered by vessels of war, but no difficulty was looked for on that score, and, as the English had ordered the score, and, as the Engish had ordered the fleet as far up the straits as Gallipoli a short time ago, but recalled it before it got there, it was regarded as certain that, this carry out their intentions. Dispatches received at noon yesterday, however, show that they cannot accomplish their design.

The sultan refuses the asked-for firman, and England cannot proceed without it, except on the penalty of disregarding her own on the penalty of disregarding her own effect. treaty obligations. If Turkey has refused JOHN SHERMAN & CO. DENOUNCE THE TRIAL the request of the British at the dictation of Russia, the position of the English is anythe war she has always declared she would consequently "British interests" endangered, and now she is held back, not by guns and the sword, but by her own signature to a piece of paper, and that signature adroitly brought by her enemy against herself. The fact was that Eagland never contemplated the possibility of the Turks acting with Rus the possibility of the Turks acting with Russia and against herself, but Turkey regards England as having deserted her at her need, and she now seems disposed to seek the best terms possible by complying with the wishes of her conqueror. The vexation to England is that the strict logic of the case is all on the side of Russia. If a step is taken that infringes treaty obligations and provokes war, the responsibility of taking that step war, the responsibility of taking that step lies with England. But this is not all. The cup held out for England to drink superior and the opinion of the district attorney. They desired to purge themselves of contempt. Judge Whittaker will render a contains yet further gall and deeper dregs of bitterness. England professes that she de-Russia replies that, for her part, she has no objection to England or any other nation taking that precaution, but-and here Russia land and other nations have the right to will protect their subjects, Russia has the tect her subjects, will move her army, now his consent to the English entering the Dardanelles on the ground that their doing s would bring the Russian; into his capital What is England to do under these circum stances? At present she is completely checkmated. If her fleet remain in Besika bay, up the straits after having already failed in an attempt to proceed in that direction, Russia will have her own way in settling the conditions of peace, and may so contrive as Mediterranean, and so endanger "British in-

to see who else beside. and mas Charges Against C. J. Fel. d PHILADELPHIA, February 9.—The credi tors of C. J. Fell & Bro. met to-day, and appointed a committee to investigate the ac counts of the firm. Liabilities foot up \$173,-112, as follows: Bills payable, \$25,580; open accounts, \$147,531. Assets, \$228,076, as follows: Bank accounts, \$25,685; merchandise \$44,488; real estate, \$157,922. The credi tors expressed considerable surprise to hear that Wm. Clark, a creditor in the sum of six hundred dollars, had sued out a warrant for C. J. Fell and Joseph E. Taylor, members of the firm, charging them with conspiracy to theat and defraud, and obtaining goods under the truth is the Vernon returns were opened by the returning-board before hosts of witalse pretenses. After the meeting Fell and avlor were arraigned before a magistrate and held to bail for future hearing.

in the Black sea. If England send her fleet

up to Constantirople without the sultan's

firman, she violates a treaty and breaks a

pledge made to Europe and the world. We

cannot but regard the present aspect of af-

fairs with deep interest; dreadful as the war

with Turkey has been, it sinks into insignifi-

cance beside the dire strife which now threat-

ens, and which would involve two of the

first powers of the world, and it is impossible

An Iron Bridge over the Schuylkili River Tumbled down. PHILADELPHIA, February 11 .- This morning one of the arches of the bridge over the Schuylkill river, at South street, fell in, carrying with it, in rapid succession, nine other arches, and completely wrecking three hun-dred feet of the bridge. The portion which gave way rested upon piles in the marsh on the western bank of the river. This piling has been gradually sinking in the mud. A large number of workmen were engaged in work on the defective arch at the time of the accident, but they were warned in time, and all escaped uninjured. The bridge was built of iron and granite, and cost originally seven hundred and seventy thousand dollars. The

loss by the accident to-day is about one hundred thousand dollars. Trouble Over a Land Sale. ALBANY, February 11 .- The governor to day received a telegram from Greenwood, Steuben county, informing him that at a sale of land for taxes last Friday about two hundred men appeared for the purpose of in buyers, which they succeeded doing. The dispatch asked for assistance. The governor responded that the sheriff was the legal conservator of the peace in Steuben county, that he had the power to call out the

LOUISIANA.

Two of the Jurors in the Anderson Case Claim to have been Hodooed into their Verdict-The Main Points upon which

New Trial is Claimed-John Sherman Stanley Mathews, Garfield, Hale, and Even the President, Interest Themselves in Anderson's Behalf.

Sherman Regards the Arrest, Trial and Conviction of Anderson an Outrage. while the President Fears it will Counteract his Conciliatory Policy.

NEW ORLEANS, February 11.—Louis Montplaiser and James Prince, the colored jurors in the Anderson trial, state to responsible parties that their verdict "guilty," bu was given under the impression that this was tantamount to an acquittal, and that they were so informed by the other jurors. Both are extremely young men, neither over twenty-two, and it is claimed that Prince is disqualified as a voter, having been born in

rendered a verdict in this case, notwithstand-ing the fact that he stated, under oath, in his poir dire examination, that he was over th age of twenty-one years, was, in fact, a mithe British would certainly examination, that he was a competent juror

AND CONVICTION OF ANDERSON. Anderson has a dispatch signed by John Sherman, Stanley, Mathews, Garfield, Hale move her fleet as a safeguard against Rus-sian operations, and from the beginning of correction as an exhibition of a bitter sectional partisanship. J. Madison Wells is re

THE TOMLINSON CONTEMPT CASE. The superior criminal court contempt case against Lane, Tomlinson, Wurzburger and Steele, came on this morning. Mr. Castellanos appearing on behalf of Deputy-Collector Tomlinson, stated that as the collector

decision in the cases on Thursday. SHERMAN'S STORY. Washington, February 11 .- Secretary Sherman being asked if it was true that he Mathews, Garfield, Hale and White had sent a dispatch to Anderson, said it was true, and as that fact had been made public he would furnish a copy of the dispatch, and they meant all they said. Sherman then stated that he regarded the arrest, trial and conviction of Anderson as a great outrage, everything moveable from the deck. We use under the color and forms of law. Anderson our last provisions on the morning of Januwas indicted after the grand jury had reary 23d. On the night of the twenty-fourth fused to indict him. The proceedings against him is called an "information," and is expressly prohibited in cases of felony by the constitution of the United States and of most of the States, but is provided for by the laws of Louisiana. The "information" was signed of Louisiana. The "information" was signed to the twenty-louring a heavy gale, the schooner sprung a leak. On the twenty-seventh three of the constitution of the United States and of most of the States, but is provided for by the laws of Louisiana. The "information" was signed and filed by a man who was an officer of the white league, and identified with all the nu-merous crimes of that organization. The judge who tried the case is a public defaulter | dead body. On the thirty-first we were res for over six hundred thousand dollars. When Anderson was arrested he was deputy-col-lector of the port of New Orleans, and the arrest was made while he was in the discharge of his duty, which stands, as Sherman thinks, on ground under the sole jurisdiction of the United States, by cession from Louisiana. He was hurried to cession from Louisiana. He was hurried to tobacco, which appeased their hunger prison, required to give excessive bail, and only slightly. Finally one of the sailors was falling to do so the sailors was failing to do so, was kept in custody; denied all postponement; forced to trial; convicted, and is now held for sentence, without the benefit of bail. The jury was picked to con-vict. The panel had been carefully selected

Mediterranean, and so endanger "British interests" by interrupting her communications
with India, beginning the mischief by getting
possession of the splendid Turkish fleet lying
in the Black sea. If England and her fleet been rejected on his oath, and yet, though challenged, they were sworn in. With such a jury I am prepared to believe the story telegraphed this morning, that the two colored jurors were tricked into agreeing to this ver-dict by an empty appeal to the mercy of the court. The cause of this excitement against Anderson and his associates is that, in the suance of law, and upon ample testimony, they eliminated, from the election returns in Louisiana, results of violence and intimidation, though this was not alleged in the information, yet everybody knew this was the graveman of their offense, and without it no man on this jury would have convicted Anderson. It is this that excited this popu lace, heated with passion to the highest state

of resentment. The pretence set up for the prosecution was that Anderson had partici-pated in the forgery or alteration of the Vernon parish returns, but there was not one particle of evidence to convict him with this act. The whole had been thoroughly examined here by the commissioners of con gress, and all the records and returns had been spread before them, and even Little field, who made the alteration, had excul-

by the returning-board before hosts of witnesses, on the ninth day of the examination, and were printed precisely as they were in the daily papers and in both houses of congress, and the subsequent alteration by Lattlefield on one copy of these returns was done either as a put-up job by him, or in the interest of local candidates, having no effect on the general result, and there does not appear and condemnation, and to say on the general result, and there does not appear to be a single scrape of testimony showing that Anderson participated in it in the slightest degree. There was no motive for such alter-ation by Anderson, the true return being printed in so many forms. It was absurd to think he would alter it, and yet upon this false pretext he was convicted. It is still

hoped this conviction will not be carried int execution, but if it is, as a matter of cours the deepest feeling of resentment and hostil-ity will exist in the minds of the great mass of our people, who believe that these return-lng officers did but their simple duty. Noth-ing has been done pending the trial to inter-fere in any way with the course of judicial proceedings, but if Anderson is imprisoned under this sentence it will be a mockery of public justice, and will bring into contempt all efforts at peace and conciliation. It is un-looked for and is a terrible commentary process. looked for, and is a terrible commentary upon the efforts of the President to quiet the turbu-lence and violence of Louisiana politics, and, it seems to me, an act of folly and madness. The following is

THE DISPATCH REFERRED TO: WASHINGTON, February 4, 1878. citizens to aid in suppressing riotous disturb-ances, and he must exhaust his powers before the aid of the State can be invoked.

To General Thomas C. Anderson, New Orleans:

The undersigned feel it due to you, under the present circumstances, to assure for the present circumstances.

the present circumstances, to assure you

our unhesitating belief that in the matter wherein you stand charged you are alto-gether guiltless of any offense against law; that you are falsely accused and maliciously persecuted; that the proceeding against you, though in the form of law, is without the semblance of justice; that we hereby tender our earnest sympathies, and express our hope that a sense of justice and love of peace of the people of the people of Louisiana will protect you, and not permit the best interests of the whole country to be disturbed by a revival of sectional animosities. In any event, we are confident the American people will reress any injustice of which you may be mad

JOHN SHERMAN, STANLEY MATHEWS, J. A. GARFIRLD, BUGENE HALE, HABRY WHITE.

THE PRESIDENT INTERESTS HIMSELF IN ANDERSON'S BEHALF. The President has written a letter to At torney-General Devens on the subject of General Anderson's conviction in New Or-leans. It is reported that while temperate in tone, a regret is expressed that such proceedings should have taken place. As apart from all other considerations they tend to disturb the conciliation which it was hoped to be satisfactory to all parties in Louisiana. There is, however, no opportunity to-night to learn with certainty the exact tenor of the letter, and though the President read it to Attorney-General Devens to-day, the attorney-general has not yet been placed in possession of it; for this reason he does not think it would be courteous to the President to communicate ven the substance of its contents.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Moffatt Register Discussed in the Senate, while the House is Engaged Discussing the Agricultural College Bill.

Special to the Appeal.] JACKSON, February 11.—Saturday was local bill-day in the house, and nothing portant occurred in the senate. To-day the senate passed a bill to preven carrying concealed weapons, and considered at length the Moffatt-register liquor law. The house was engaged on a bill to estab-lish an agricultural and mechanical college, pending the consideration of which the house

THE POPE'S REMAINS

ished mode of proceedure, but scribe any special new rules. The public were admitted to St. Peter's to

view the remains of the pope at half-past six this morning. The crowd was tremendous and many women fainted. A company of soldiers had to enter the church to regulate the passage of the crowd. The body was arrayed in pontifical robes, laid on a crimson bed; at each corner stands a member of the ole guard, with a drawn sword. The bed is surrounded by twelve large candlebras, and is so placed that the feet of the deceased are outside the altar-rails, in order that the faith-ful may kiss them. The face is calm and unchanged by death.

The Reforma states that the conclave wil gations the cardinals will consider the ques-tion of permitting the absent cardinals to telegraph their votes. The Reforma also states that Monsignor Lasagne, the acting papal secretary of state, has sent a note to the nun cios profesting against any power exercising the veto, and stating that perfect tranquilit and independence are assured to the conclav The Italian government has or dered eight additional battalion to Rome.

Horrible Suffering at Sea. NEW YORK, February 11.—The schooner Speedwell, from Cadiz, arrived to-day with the captain and crew of the schooner Salli M. Steelman, from Charleston for Baltimor which was abandoned at sea. The captain of the Steelman makes the following statement tempted to take the life of Walter Sampson but was instantly killed by the latter, who during the afternoon, ate a portion of the

they would be obliged to cast lots for one of the number to furnish food to keep the others alive. For eight days nothing passed their lips except fresh water and killed in a quarrel, when his body was cut up; the upper part was thrown overboard and the limbs were salted down for food; the thigh-steaks were cut almost before the flesh was cold, and broiled. These were eaten with a relish by the starving men. The crew consisted of the captain, mate, cook, and four seamen, three of the latter being colored

Artists' Contributions for the Paris Exposition. art commissioner for the Paris exposition ex-pects to have on exhibition, by Wednesday, the contributions of artists who have been invited to send pictures. Not more than works can be sent to Paris, as there is no room for the display of more than the former number. The commissioner will endeavor to make the most creditable possible exhibition of American art, and to do so without fear favor. It is expected that, of necessity, some worthy artists will be disappointed when the list of the pictures accepted shall be pub-

DISCOVERED AT LAST .- We know it said that consumption can't be cured, but we say Thrash's consumptive cure will cure all lung affections. Why should we be affected with disease and no remedy given? Try one bottle. Trial, fifty cents; large, one dollar and fifty cents. Sold by W. N. Wilkerson

Archbishop Wood's Letter to Father Heinan Concerning his "Miracle." NEW YORK, February 11 .- Father Heinar whose name was associated with that of Miss Geth in the so-called Mauch Chunk miracle approbation and condemnation, and to say that a repetition of anything of the sort in this diocese will be visited by the severest censures authorized by the laws of the

MARRIED, and yet unhappy. How many a home has been robbed of sunshine and hap-piness, and rendered sad and desolate, by the oss of some dear and petted child? This a dangerous season for children, and parents should keep Dr. Bull's cough syrup handy.

Price twenty-five cents a bottle. ADDITIONAL RIVER NEWS. Sr. Louis, February 11.-Weather clear

River rising, and is now 11 feet 8 inches above the low-water mark. Arrived: Gold Dust, New Orleans; Grand Tewer, Vicksburg; City of Chester, Memphis.
VICESBURG, February 11.—Weather clear. Thermometer 48 deg. River rose 4 inches. Up: Charles Morgan, 9 a.m.; A.C. Donnally, 11 a.m. Down: Chouteau, 4 a.m.; John A.

any action on the bill.

WASHINGTON.

Postoffice Investigations-A Substitute for Buckner's Banking and Currency Bill-Supreme Court Decisions, Including

The Memphis Cases-Congressional Proceedings-Some Sharp Words in the House on the Military Appropriation Bill.

The Senate Still Hammering Away at the Silver Bill-Numerous Bills, Resolutions, Etc., Introduced and Disposed of in Both Houses.

Washington, February 11.—The signal-service station, at the wreck of the Metropo-lis, reports that two bodies were buried yes-terday. Captain Harrison and party leave-for Philadelphia this morning. He will take four bodies with him, all identified out of the sixty-four. Their names are John Burnett, James M'Donald, John Devenny, and F. J.

The session of the senate committee postoffices and postroads this morning was devoted to hearing Isaac R. Sherwood, of

AND CURRENCY BILL. Messrs. Ewing, Buckner and Phillips, the ub-committee of the committee on banking

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS The State of Wisconsin vs. the City of Duluth.-It is here held that the State of Wisconsin is not entitled to a decree compelling the city of Duluth to fill up a canal cut acros Minnesota point, made by the city and the Northern Pacific railroad company to im-prove the entrance to the harbor of the city. on the allegation that it obstructs the flow of the waters of St. Louis river, and turns them from their natural course, to the prejudice of the State of Wisconsin and her citizens, the court taking the view that by the act of 1873, making an appropriation for the benefit of this harbor, congress intended to place this canal under the same protection as was given to other natural entrances to harbors. The action taken under that act is regarded as an adoption of the canal and harbor improvement as made; and as when exercising jurisdiction the matter passes under the exclusive control of congress, the action taken by the Federal power is treated as removing the whole subject from the province of the State

a contract made payable in Confederate money was not performed at the time fixed by contract, the amount to be paid at any ature time in lawful money of the United States, should be corrupted by comparing the value of Confederate currency with that of United States currency at the dates fixed by the contract on the part of the payer, it was insisted that the value of the Confederate notes should have been reduced to gold or sterling exchange. This demand, the court says, cannot be sustained, because all con-tracts between individuals could then be discharged in legal tender notes, and these notes, and not gold or sterling exchange, were the standard of value to which other currencies were to be reduced to ascertain their value. Affirmed.

No. 941, city of Memphis et al. vs. Brown; of Tennessee. The important question in this case was whether the law of the State empowered the city of Memphis to levy cer-tain tax which it had been commanded to levy by a writ of mandamus. Upon a review of legislation on the subject, the conclusion is that the authority of the law was sufficient, and award of writ is affirmed. No. 597, city of Memphis vs. Brown, is disposed of in the decision in 941 above. No. 182, First National Bank of Cincinnati vs. Cook et al.—Appeal from the circuit court for the southern district of Ohio. Affirmed. Chief-Justice Waite announced that th ourt will take a recess from the twenty-fifth

of February until the twenty-seventh-March, 1878. Congressional Proceedings. IN THE SENATE. Senator Mathews presented a petition of he national and State banks, and Senator Pratt of the bankers composing the Cincinnati clearing house association urging the re-peal of that portion of the national bank act which imposes a tax of one-half of one per cent. upon deposits. Referred.

A large number of petitions from all parts of the country, in favor of the sixteenth amendment to the constitution, prohibiting States from disfranchising persons on account of sex. was presented, and referred. In presented of the country of sex.

of sex, was presented, and referred. In presenting a petition of this character, Senator Cockrell said he had been handed a petition purporting to come from the people of Missouri. He saw by the names that many of them were citizens of that State. Among the signers were a large number of women, and in the list appeared the name of George Francis Train. He protested that Mistress George Francis Train was not a citizen Missouri. [Laughter.] Senator Conkling said he held in his hand

memorial from the New York chamber of commerce remonstrating against the remon-etization of silver. The rules of the senate did not permit him to have read at length this memorial as they would permit to have read joint resolutions of State legislatures. He regretted that, for although he was not sure that the memorial contained anything new on this question, as it would be hard to say anything new in regard to it now, yet the argument contained in the memorial was that he could not doubt it would have Senator Windom—It can be read by unani-

mons consent. No objection being made, the memorial The silver bill being before the senate Senator Conkling presented a petition signe by one hundred and ninety-three persons do ing business on Broadway, between Twentysecond and Thirty-second streets, New York, bracing the names of three-fourths of all

those doing business there, favoring the re-monetization of the silver dollar. Senator Conkling, in presenting the petifor its authenticity. Laid on the table. The senate, at the conclusion of the morning hour, resumed the consideration of the silver bill. Senator Davis [W. Va.] spoke in favor thereof, and was followed by several other senators, and the senate adjourned without

IN. THE HOUSE. The speaker announced the regular order to be the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Thermometer 48 deg. River rose 4 inches.

Up: Charles Morgan, 9 a.m.; A. C. Donnally, 11 a.m. Down: Chouteau, 4 a.m.; John A. Scudder, 11 last night.

Port Eads, February 11—Arrived: Steamship Airy, Marsulles; bark Minnie M. Watts, Havre. Sailed: Ship Ermenia, Genoa.

Sunder: Ship Ermenia of the secretary of the table prevailed by the sunder of the gree ived that he said: "The situation is indeed serious, but I nevertheless still hope that the maintenance of peace is possible."

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Sunder: Ship Ermenia of the Berlin says that Emperor William received that he said: "The situation is indeed serious, but I nevertheless still hope that the maintenance of peace is possible."

Sunder: Ship Ermenia of the Genea.

Sunder: Ship Ermenia of the Genea.

Sunder: Ship Ermenia of the Berlin says

of the principal of the national debt, until strict compliance with the provisions of the law shall require it.

Mr. Leonard presented a concurrent resolution of the Louisiana assembly, expressing satisfaction with the policy of President

further action, the house adjourned.

The British Fleet Denied by the Turks

to Enter the Dardanelles, and is

Warned by Russia Not to Ap-

proach Constantinople.

he Russians Threaten to Occupy

Turkish Capital for the Protection

of the Lives and Property of

Christians,

satisfaction with the policy of President Hayes.

After the proper disposition of a number of new bills, resolutions, etc., the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Blackburne in the chair, on the military academy appropriation bill, the pending amendment being to strike out the sections which allow additional pay to first lieutenants acting as instructors at the institution. After debate the amendment was defeated.

Mr. Aiken moved to amend so as to reduce the pay of cadets from five hundred and forty

THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT INVESTIGA-TIONS.

Ohio, in explanation and support of his charges against Alexander Reed, nominee for postmaster at Toledo. Mr. Reed was present and saked sundry questions of Sherwood, and submitted documentary evidence in dispresso of each charge. in disproof of each charge. SUBSTITUTE FOR BUCKNER'S BANKING

and currency, have agreed on a substitute for Mr. Buckner's bill. It proposes to retire national bank notes as they may be received by the treasury through legitimate business channels, and substitute therefor treasury channels, and substitute therefor treasury notes, to be receivable for all dues to the government or fundable in four per-cents at par. Banks may voluntarily retire their circulating notes and receive for them four percent. bonds, and treasury and legal tender notes may be received in payment of such bonds. Bonds heretofore authorized to be issued may be disposed of at not less than par whenever coin may be needed for any purpose. The bill has yet to be submitted to the full committee. It is framed in contemplation of the passage of the silver bill, with which it is intended to be in accord.

> England Getting her War Ships in Readiness-The Emperor of Germany Regards the Situation as Critical-Press Comments. GENERAL EVACUATION OF TURKISH TOWNS BY TURKISH TROOPS. CONSTANTINOPLE, February 11 .- The Rustchuk, Silistria, Belgradschek and Erze-roum, and have withdrawn from the Bujuke-hekmijen line to a line from Kujukcheckmi-jeh to Akbunar. The mutual zone is twelve miles broad. IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, February 11.-In the house cote, chancellor of the exchequer, in reply to the inquiry of Mr. Forster, said: "There is No. 172, Bissel vs. Heyward; appeal from the circuit court for the district of South Car-olina. In this case the court held that where some delay in the fleets going up to Constantinople. The government cannot enter into details. Negotiations are going on, but the government have not changed their inten-LONDON, February 11.-In the house

lords, this evening, Lord Derby, in wesponse to a question put by Lord Granville, said that the difficulty regarding the entry of the fleet would, he believed, soon be overcome, and that three other powers had asked for firmans permitting their vessels to enter British THE BRITISH FLEET NOT PERMITTED TO GO TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

ple, dated Sunday night: "The Porte refused a firman permitting the British fleet to come to Constantinople, on the ground that if the sultan allows it the Russian forces will proba-The Pall Mall Gazette says: "It was known in the embassies in London this morning that the Porte had refused to allow the British fleet to approach Constantinople. A cabinet council was hastily summoned this morning.

It is said that negotiations are still proceed-ing for obtaining a firman. The whole Brit-ish fleet remains in Besika bay, pending the result of the negotiations." RUSSIA'S EXCUSE FOR ENTERING CONSTAN

ST. PETERSBURG, February 11.—It is officially announced that Prince Gortschakoff on Sunday telegraphed the powers, stating that the intelligence that Great Britain and other powers had determined to send ships to Constantinople for the protection of their subjects obliged Russia to consider the proper means for protecting the christians, whose lives and property might be threatened. For lives and property might be threatened. For this purpose the Russian government had been obliged to contemplate the entry of a portion of its troops into Constantinople. been sent to Grand Duke Nicholas in accordance with the determination expressed above. The Russian newspapers generally doubt whether the protection of British subjects is the sole reason for sending a fleet to the Boston porous. The Agence Russe declares that the facts do not justify the reason alleged for sending the fleet, as, according to dispatches from the Prince of Reuss, dated February 8th, the safety of the christians was in no way threatened. All reports of the Russians abusing the armistice are absolultely false RUSSIAN PRESS COMMENTS.

London, February 11.—The semi-official Journal de St. Petersburg, of yesterday, in commenting on the dispatch of the British deet, says: "As far as Russia is concerned, we think this measure ought not to make her deviate from the policy she has hitherto fol-lowed. Long before the incidents which now bring the English fleet into the waters of Constantinople, that eventuality was foreseen and was made the subject of instructions to the Russian commander-in-chief. If we are well informed, these instructions directed that in case the Ottoman capital should be occu-pied by the imperial troops and a British fleet should appear before the city, the fleet should be received with all the consideration due to a friendly power, and that if a necessity for protecting lives and property of British subjects should cause troops to be landed there, they should be regarded as welcome auxiliaries for the maintenance of order as long as their activity was confined to that purpose. Now that the English fleet is approaching Constantinople, and has there given rendezvous to the constantinople of the constantinop maintenance of order as long as their activity was confined to that purpose. Now that the English fleet is approaching Constantinople, and has there given rendezvous to fleets of other great powers, we may assume that the same constant will be maintained. that the same courtesy will be maintained between naval and land forces of differen States if they should meet on Turkish soil Sixteen months ago this measure was pro-posed by Russia and refused by the cabinet of London. How much bloodshed and suffering might have been avoided by acceptance of that proposal.

A Berlin dispatch to the Times says:
"Russia has declared her resolve to reannex Bessarobia, despite Roumania's protest."

The latest dispatch from Constantinople

says there is no news of the British fleet EMPEROR WILLIAM THINKS THE SITUATION SERIOUS. Lendon, February 12.-A corresponde

Chatham for all dock-yard hands to work

over time has caused some excitement. Such an order has not been issued since the Crian order has not been issued since the Crimean war. The vessels preparing for sea at Chatham are the iran-clads Monarch, 8322 tons; the Northampton, 7323 tons, and the Penelope, 4394 tons, besides several large unarmed vessels. More hands were engaged yesterday for all the departments of Woolwich arsenal and the Portsmouth and Devonport dock-yards. A regiment which was under orders to leave Plymouth for Aldershot has been directed to remain at Plymouth and hold itself in readiness for other movements. POSITIVE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ORDER

FOR THE RUSSIANS TO ENTER CONSTANTI-Mr. Alken moved to amend so as to reduce the pay of cadets from five hundred and forty dollars to three hundred dollars. He criti-cized the action of the appropriation commit-tee in several of its appropriations, and in conclusion said that West Point was an in-LONDON, February 12.—A correspondent of the Times at St. Petersburg telegraphs as ollows: "I can state positively that orders have been sent to the Russian troops to enter conclusion said that West Point was an incubus on the people of the country, and if the people knew for what the two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars was appropriated annually, in less than thirty days the house would be flooded with demands to put West Point under the hammer or give it to New York. He was bold enough to say he would vote for either proposition.

Mr. Hewitt [N. Y.]—No doubt the gentleman, coming from the State he does, would be glad to give West Point to anybody else; but West Point has vindicated itself in the history of this country, and the people will never allow it to go under the hammer, or be closed up. [Applause.]

Mr. Hanna, excitedly—I think it would better become the gentleman from New York to answer the arguments of the gentleman Constantinople."

Count Schouvaloff has been ordered to explain to Lord Derby that as the great powers have determined to send their fleets to Constantinople, Russia is obliged to adopt similar measures, but Russia has no intention of aggravating the situation.

The Times in its leading article says: "A portion of the British fleet will proceed to Constantinople, that it is unavoidable after

what has occurred."
The Leader points out that Lord Derby emphasized in his statement that the other powers may not consider it necessary to avail themselves of the firmans for admission for themselves of the firmans for admission for their fleet, although they had applied for them. It is possible, therefore, that the Turkish and Russian alone may be present at Constantinople. Such a position would be one of the gravest anxiety. Everything may turn upon the character of the Russian occuto answer the arguments of the gentleman from South Carolina than to make the ad captandum appeal of the demagogue, which slanders the representatives of the whole southern people. [Applause on the Demogratic ride.] pation. A mere demonstrative occupation, as that of Paris in 1870, ought not to be regarded as alarming, but the occupation in Mr. Durham defended West Point. Congress should stand by it, for it had turned out the best and bravest men that had ever garded as alarming, but the occupation in force, with no apparent limit in point of time, would throw upon our government very grave responsibility. The moment is one which a few hasty words, or single hasty act, might precipitate a conflict. The government have laid down certain limits, beyond which we cannot remain indifferent to been seen in this or any other country. [Applause.]
The amendment was rejected, and, withou yond which we cannot remain indifferent to the advance of Russia. If these limits are passed, it will be their duty to act promptly and boldly, but it is equally their duty to place no hasty construction on acts which may be capable of two interpretrations. THE EASTERN MUDDLE.

THE PORTE'S PROPOSED COMPROMISE. London, February 12.—A telegram from Vienna says that it is expected hourly that as the compromise of the Porte will admit two men-of-war of each power, the ambassadors at Pera have advised the Porte to take this course. It scams that the Russian note relating to the conference has not been presented to Lord Derby, which is only explainable on the supposition that it is occasioned by a determination by the British government to send a nation by the British government to send a flect to Constantinople. The step was un-expected, and it has produced rather a start-ling effect, so that, pending the decision as to the attitude to assume, Russia may have deemed it advisable to delay the delivery of the note.

THE Bazar designs to shine not only as fashion magazine, but also as a literary organ. Among the contributors to its columns is Lucy Hamilton Hooper, the brilliant Paris correspondent. An elegant sixteen-page monthly, it must be seen to be appreciated. Published by W. R. Andrews, Cincinnati.

MARRIED. PASCHAL SHELTON-Sunday, February 10, 878, W Rev. E. E. Hamilton, at the residence of F S. Van Horn, Lauderdale street, Mr. HARRY C. PAS-

CHAL and Miss MAMIE SHELTON. By Universal Accord.

in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life, Mild, searching and effectual, they are specially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which the best and safest physic to employ for children, LONDON, February 11.-The Telegraph and weakened constitutions, where a mild, but

> FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS APOLLINARIS NATURAL

effectual, cathartic is required.

The Queen of Table Waters.

Dr. Hunter McGuire, Richmond (Surge to late Stonewall Jackson). "Healthful and c lightful to drink. Valuable in Dyspepsia as Prof. J. A. Wanklyn. St. George Hosp.,
London. "Highly effervescent, wholesome,
and absolutely pure; superior to all others,"
Dr. R. Ogden Boremus. "Absolutely pure
and wholesome; superior to all for daily use;
free from all the objections urged against Croton
and artificially-aerated waters."
Dr. Peter Hood, President of the Herts,
Medical Society, etc. "Superior to Vichy
and Vals."
Peter Squire, F.L.S., Chemist to the
Queen. 10th Edition of Companion to the
British Pharmaconegia. "Exhibitarating: Good Sritish Pharmacopeia. "Exhibitanting: Goor Sickness, Dyspepsia and Loss of Appetite fac Namara, F. B. C. S., C. I. S. Surgeo Westminster Hosp., London. "Mo Wholesome and Refreshing than Soda or Seltz Feter." Water."
W. Allingham, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to St. Mark's Hosp., London. "By far the best Sparkling Water for daily use."
FRED'H DE BARY & CO.,
41 and 43 Warren St., New York,
Sole Agents for United States and Canadas.
FOR SALE BY
DEALERS, GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS.
FOR Every genuine bottle bears the Yellow label

Direct From London. First importation of the justly celebrated **HUNYADI JANOS** and APOLLINARIS WATER.

FURSTENHEIM & WELLFORD. U. S. 4 Per Ct. Bonds

TRUST SALE.

J. P. Sykes, Attorney, **ERKENBRECHER'S**

It is snowflake white. It is packed in Pound Parcels. It costs less money than any Starch in the world, It is manufactured in the heart of the greates cereal region of the Globe. It is Sold universally in America by Grocers and

Andrew Erkenbrecher

Mardi-Gras Privileges.

DIDS for Bar, Restaurant, Confectioners, Cloak room and sale of Masks, at EXPOSITION HALL, on Mardi-Gras, March 4th and 5th, will be received until February 16th. There will be gram Masquerade Balls on evenings of both days. Bit to be made separate for each privilege. The committee reserves the right to accept or reject all blds Address COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES, Mardi-Gras, 1878, Post-office, Memphis.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE. BY direction of the Chancery Court of Shelby county, we will receive bids for the purchase of \$35,000 of the stock of the First National Bank of Memphis, Bids will be taken for the whole or for a portion of the shares.

BEN. EISEMAN and F. S. DAVIS,
Recutors of C. P. Norris, deceased.

Wilson & Beard, Attorners.

ST. BERNARD COAL CO., Earlington, Ky.
O'NEIL & CO., Pittsburg, Pa.
C. B. BBYAN, Memphis, Tenn

C. B. BRYAN & CO.

13 Madison St.,

Memphis, : : : : Tennessee. No. 2830—In the Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee—B. P. Anderson, Commissioner of Revenue, etc., vs. Herman Koehler et al.

It appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendants. Michael Werk, Mary H. Belcher and her husband, — Beicher, J. S. Burbridge and T. D. Miller, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee; that the place of residence of Mary E. Smith is unknown and cannot be ascertained after diligent in quiry; that the heirs of V. T. Cheairs are unknown, and their names and places of residence cannot be ascertained after diligent search and inquiry; and it appearing from the sheriff's return that detendant, J. E. Mehan, is not to be found in his county:

It is therefore ordered, That they make their appearance herein, at the courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in April, 1878, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to tehm and set for hearing exparte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week. for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal.

This 11th day of February, 1878.

A copy—attest: E. A. COLE, Clerk and Master. By K. B. McHenry, Deputy C. and M.

John Johnston, sol. for complint. fb12 tu Non-Resident Notice.

Commissioner's Sale of Real Estate. No. 693, N. B. D.—Second Chancery Court—B. P.
Anderson, Commissioner of Revenue, vs. Orlando
Brown et al.
Pursuant to a decree for sale entered in the above
stated cause, on the 7th day of February, 1878, and
enrolled in minute-book 20, page 322, in the Chancery Court of Shelby county, I will, on Saturday, March 9, 1878, in front of the courthouse, in the city of Memi within legal hours, sell at public auction, to highest bidder, for cash, the following real estates on much thereof as may be necessary to satisf decree in this cause, to wit: A part of lot No. is the city of Memphis, fronting on east side of its street 24½ feet, and running back eastward tween parallel lines, 78 feet, being 24½ feet sof the southeast corner of Monroe and Front strand being south of adjoining the lot listed to Coulsins.

Coulsins.

Also, a lot in the city of Memphis, on the southeast corner of Poplar and Third streets, being a square lot measuring 74 feet by 74 feet, and being part of lot 406 on the plan of the city of Memphis.

This 12th of February, 1878.

B. P. ANDERSON,

Commissioner of Revenue.

DRUGGISTS.

E. S. MOLLOY. HAVING purchased the Stock, Fixtures, etc., of the Drug Store of the late G. W. Jones, we shall continue the WHOLESALE

DRUG BUSINESS

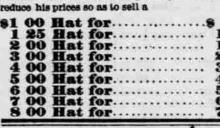
AT THE OLD STAND, No. 257 Main Street,

under the style and firm of G. W. JONES & CO., as heretofore. Having ample facilities, we shall always keep on hand a large stock of the PUREST DBUGS, at lowest prices; and grateful for past patronage, respectfully beg a continuance of the same.

M. C. JONES. R. S. MOLLOY. HATS.

LEIDY'S CASH HAT STORE!

You will SAVE MONEY and get the most Stylish, Fresh and Becoming Hat in the Trade. Mr. Leidy has made arrangements with a great New York Manufacturing Hat House, and is able to sell, Prices. From February 1st, Mr. Leidy will



WHISKY.

THOS. GAFF | JAS. W. GAFF | HENRY W. SMITH T.&J. W. GAFF & CO Distillers of Bourbon and Rye Whiskies AUBORA, INDIANA.

ENBY W. SMITH | THOS. GAFF | JAS. W. GAFF HENRY W. SMITH & CO., RE-DISTILLERS OF BOURBON & RYE WHISKIES. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

goods made by the above houses fully guarante represented. R. B. CLARKE. Sole Agent or Memphis, No. 8 Howard Poss LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

SECOND SERIES! IRISH-AMERICAN Building and Loan Association.

THE BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN FOR SUBSCRIP-SECOND SERIES OF STOCK above Association. Parties wishing stock car are their names and the number of shares the ant with the Secretary, at the office of the Associa FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, with any of the Directors. The first payment fue on the third Tuesday in February next. JOHN GUNN, President. W. J. M'DERMOTT, Secretary.

GERMAN-AMERICAN Building and Loan Association.

THIS Association has been in successful operation for nearly two years, and has recently issued a Third Series. The Association has a large monthly income, giving superior advantages for borrowing in large or small sums. The books are always open for stock subscriptions at the office of the Secretary, No. 7 Madison street Stockholders, by borrowing money, can obtain HOMES at as small, if not SMALLER MONTHLAY outlay, THAN THEY PAY FOR RENT, and such payments will only last for a number of years, and leave stockholders the owners of their homes. You will be your own landlords, and what you pay as rent in monthly instalments, secures a perpetual homestead. Next loan meeting February 14, 1878, at 714 o'clock p.m.

Francisco Land

THE CARNIVAL.

GRAND EDICT of REX

Attested by Typhon and Puck, for the Mardi-Gras Celebration of the Fifth of March.

EDICT VII.

1. We proclaim our swift approach to our loya

Monday, March 4, '78

and hold high carnival until the crack of the Lenten dawn. Let the Mayor of the Golden Key and mili-tary dignitaries make fitting preparations for our 2. On MONDAY EVR, at 7 o'clock, we will gra-

and at night will lend our royal pleasure to their

March 5, 1878, be set apart as a day of fun, folly and frolic, when the innocent license of the mask shall have no limit, and the places of festivity shall offer a night of pleasure to all our people, and when the pageant of the

REX.

BUCKWHEAT.

Self-Rising Buckwheat FOR SALE BY ALL

RETAIL GROCERS!

Is made of the very best New York State Buckwheat, pure and fresh. Is always ready, gives no

trouble, makes good cakes in FIVE MINUTES TIME, Simply by the use of cold water or sweet milk. Always buy the Self-Rising Buckwheat.

COTTON GINNING.

JOS. M. HENOCHSBERG. J. V. PATRICK COTTON GINNING STAR COTTON-GINS

No. 68 Union Street. L'ROM THIS DATE, we will Gin all cotton con I signed to our Gins for the Seed, and make No Charge for draying it from the river, or Delivery of same to your merchant, the Seed Alone Pays All Expenses, except your Alone Pays All Expenses, except your freight. All cotton is covered by insurance while! no our hands. Order Backs and ship only to the Star Gins. Besides having Refitted our ginning establishment with the Latest Improved Gins. Cotton Busters, Cleaners, and every kind of machinery necessary for ginning cotton, we are prepared to do Better Work, Hake a Finer Bample and clean the Beed Closer, than any other gins in the city.

J. V. PATRICE & CO.

1 have this day associated myself with Mr. Jos. M. Henochsberg as a partner to our firm, and now, with increased facilities, will still further try and place the Star Cotton Gin superior to all others now, with increased facilities, will be and place the Star Cotton Gin superior to all others october 1, 1877.

J. V. PATRICK & CO.

SPECIALISTS.

Surgery. J. W. VANCE, M.D.,

RADUATE of the Royal College of Sur-of geons and Physicians, Edinburg, formerly I ecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Demonstrator of Anatomy, Atlanta, Georgia. Makes the practice of Surgery a specialty, and will only attend surgical cases such as Tumors, Fractures, Distended to Surgery a specialty, and will only attend surgical cases such as Tumors, Fractures, Discoations, Deformities, Injuries, Fistules, Calculi, Hemorrhoids, Syphilis, Strictures, Ulcers, etc.

OFFICE, 346 Main; Residence, 254 DeSoto. THE ONLY TREATMENT

FOR CANCER! DR. W. C. COUDEN, formerly of Louisville, Ky., who is so celebrated for the treatment of Cancer. Piles and Oplum Habit, is permanently located in Memphis, Tenn., and has taken rooms at Gaston's Hotel, where he may be consulted.

From hundreds who have been cured of Cancer by his treatment, we give a few prominent names: Rev. G. W. Mitchell, of Athens, Alabama, who was cured in 1860—Rev. Mitchell will take pleasure in answering any letters of inquiry addressed to him; J. R. Trotter, Frospect, Giles county, Tennessee, cured in 1870; James Moffatt, Troy, Obion county, Tennessee, cured in 1868. A few names of prominent persons cured in 1868. A few names of prominent persons cured in the last year in Alabama: Gov. Geo. S. Houston, Montgomery; Capt. H. C. Baidwin, Jacob Magee, D. E. Hugee, J. M. Thompson, H. G. Blount, Mobile; Hon. Lewis M. Store, Carrollton, Pickens county, Alabama; all of the above cared of Cancer; M. J. M. Mason, Wm. B. Austin, George W. Ricarde, of Mobile, cured of Piles.

PILES—A cure guaranteed, no matter how long standing.

OPIUM HABIT—Cured in thirty days.

Send for Dr. COUDEN'S Cancer Journal, givir mode of treatment and large list of caser cured.

Office hours from 10 a.m. to 12 m., and 3 to